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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Grain Branch
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PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES UNDER THE FEDERAL SEED ACT
(January 1, 1947, to June 30, 1947 (133-147))

133. False labeling of sweetclover, alfalfa, and red clover seed.
U. S. v. William McGuin of the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier,
Indiana. Plea of guilty. Fine \$150 and \$25 costs. (F. S. 430)

The Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, in March, April, and June 1944, transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Ligonier, Indiana, to dealers in Michigan and Maryland 40 bags of sweetclover seed, 6 bags of alfalfa seed, and 19 bags of red clover seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Indiana alleging that the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of 40 bags of sweetclover seed made to Lansing, Michigan, was labeled, in part, "Purity 99.20 - Crop .25 - Germination 80% - Hard 10%," whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 96.93 percent pure seed and 2.35 percent crop seed, and was found to have a germination of 37 percent with an additional 11 percent hard seeds.
2. A shipment of 6 bags of alfalfa seed made to Sturgis, Michigan, was labeled, in part, "Grimm Alfalfa - Purity 99.00 - Crop .40"; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 92.36 percent alfalfa seed and 5.92 percent sweetclover seed.
3. A shipment of 19 bags of red clover seed made to Baltimore, Maryland, was labeled, in part, "Purity 97.20 - Weeds .86 - Germ. 86 - 7. Hard"; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 93.59 percent pure seed and 5.23 percent weed seed, and was found to have a germination of 71 percent with an additional 1 percent hard seed.

On February 20, 1947, William McGuin of the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of the three counts and \$25 costs



134. False and incomplete labeling of popcorn, sweetclover and alfalfa seed. U. S. v. William McGuin of the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana. Plea of guilty. Fine \$200 and \$25 costs. (F. S. 443)

The Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, in February, March, and May 1945 transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Ligonier, Indiana to purchasers in Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, and New York a total of 3,500 pounds of popcorn seed, 5 bags of sweetclover seed and 4 bags of alfalfa seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Indiana alleging that the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, unlawfully transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

- 1 and 2. A shipment of 2,000 pounds of popcorn seed made to Edon, Ohio, and a shipment of 1,500 pounds of popcorn seed made to Salina, Kansas, was advertised as "hybrid" popcorn seed and "certified" popcorn seed and when shipped in interstate commerce was labeled as "hybrid" popcorn seed; whereas, it was not hybrid popcorn seed or certified popcorn seed.
3. A shipment of 5 bags of sweetclover seed made to Coldwater, Michigan, was labeled, in part, "Tall Swt. Clover *** Purity 99.60" and the invoice described the seed as "W. B. Sweet Clo." indicating the seed was white sweetclover seed; whereas, the seed was found to contain approximately 17.68 percent yellow sweetclover seed.
4. A shipment of 4 bags of alfalfa seed made to Canaseraga, New York, was labeled, in part, "Purity 98.00 - Inert .84 - Weeds 1.08" but did not indicate the presence of any noxious-weed seeds; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 96.13 percent pure seed, 1.73 percent inert matter, and 2.09 percent weed seed and was found to contain the noxious-weed seed, dodder, at the rate of 224 per pound.

On February 20, 1947, William McGuin of the Wertheimer-McGuin Seed Company, Ligonier, Indiana, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 on each of the four counts and \$25 costs.

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135. False and incomplete labeling of alfalfa, red clover, brome grass seed and seed mixtures. Alfalfa seed and seed mixture contained excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa. Plea of guilty. Fine \$50 and \$25 costs. (F. S. 453)

The Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa, in March and April 1945 delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Clarinda, Iowa, to purchasers in Minnesota and Indiana one bag each of alfalfa seed, red clover seed, brome grass seed, alfalfa and sweetclover seed, and a red clover, alsike clover, and timothy seed mixture.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa alleging that the Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa, unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of one bag of alfalfa seed made to Cannon Falls, Minnesota, was labeled, in part, "Noxious Weeds No. Per Pound Dodder 10"; whereas, it was found to contain dodder seeds at the rate of 54 per pound. Agricultural seed containing in excess of 25 dodder seeds per pound is prohibited from shipment into the State of Minnesota.
2. A shipment of one bag of alfalfa and sweetclover seed made to Moores Hill, Indiana, was labeled, in part, "0.15% WEED SEED" and did not indicate the presence of any dodder seed; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 1.74 percent weed seed and to contain dodder seeds at the rate of 91 per pound.
3. A shipment of one bag of red clover seed made to Remington, Indiana, was labeled, in part, "Pure seed 95.00% - Crop seed 2.84% - Weed seed 0.98% - Germination 76.00% - Hard seed 9.00%"; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 92.56 percent pure seed, 4.94 percent crop seed and 1.90 percent weed seed, and to have a germination of 51 percent with an additional 1 percent hard seed.
4. A shipment of one bag of brome grass seed made to Onamia, Minnesota, was labeled, in part, "GERMINATION 90%"; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 76 percent.
5. A shipment of one bag of a red clover, timothy and alsike clover seed mixture made to Grove City, Minnesota, was labeled, in part, ".70% WEED SEED - .60% CROP SEED - 1.20% INERT - NOXIOUS WEEDS NO. PER POUND BUCKHORN 16"; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 2.23 percent weed seed, 1.39 percent crop seed, 1.93 percent inert matter and to contain the noxious-weed seeds, buckhorn, pennycress, and dodder at the rate of 27, 118, and 27 per pound, respectively, or a total of 172 per pound. Agricultural seed containing in excess of 25 such noxious-weed seeds per pound is prohibited from shipment into the State of Minnesota.

On April 18, 1947, the Berry Seed Company, Clarinda, Iowa, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 on each of the five counts and \$25 costs.

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136. False labeling of lespedeza and alfalfa seed. Lespedeza seed contained excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Plea of guilty. Fine \$200. (F. S. 454)

The Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, in February and March, 1945, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Baltimore, Maryland, to dealers in Virginia and Delaware 15 bags of lespedeza seed and 7 bags of alfalfa seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland alleging that the Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of 15 bags of lespedeza seed made to Newport News, Virginia, was labeled, in part, to indicate that the noxious-weed seed, dodder, was present at the rate of 2 per ounce; whereas, it was found to contain dodder seeds at the rate of 23 per ounce. Agricultural seed containing dodder seeds at a rate in excess of 12 per ounce is prohibited from shipment into the State of Virginia.
2. A shipment of 7 bags of alfalfa seed made to Hockessin, Delaware, was labeled, in part, "Germination 68.00% - Hardseed 13% - 80% Total germination & Hardseed"; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 54 percent with an additional 2 percent hard seeds or a total germination and hard seed percentage of 56.

On February 28, 1947, The Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the two counts.

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137. False and misleading labeling of bromegrass, timothy, sweetclover and reed canary grass seed. U. S. v. Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine \$375. (F. S. 457)

The Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, in February and March, 1945, transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Winona, Minnesota, to dealers in Wisconsin and Michigan 15 bags of bromegrass seed, a total of 20 bags of sweetclover seed, 30 bags of timothy seed, and 9 bags of reed canary grass seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota alleging that the Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of 15 bags of bromegrass seed made to New London, Wisconsin, was labeled, in part, "Pure Seed 85.00% - Crop Seed .05% - Inert Matter 13.95%; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 74.94 percent pure seed, 1.72 percent crop seed, and 22.42 percent inert matter.
2. A shipment of 30 bags of timothy seed made to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was represented to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 63 percent.
3. A shipment of 10 bags of sweetclover seed made to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was represented to be "Tall" sweetclover seed; whereas, the term "Tall" is not a recognized name of a variety or type of sweetclover. The term "Tall" is misleading in that it is descriptive of white sweetclover; whereas, the seed was found to be approximately 29 percent yellow sweetclover seed.
4. A shipment of 10 bags of sweetclover seed made to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was represented to consist of 99.50 percent pure seed, 0.05 percent crop seed, 0.30 percent inert matter, and 0.15 percent weed seeds and to have a germination of 83 percent with an additional 9 percent hard seeds; whereas, it was found to consist of 97.82 percent pure seed, 0.44 percent crop seed, 0.71 percent inert matter, and 1.03 percent weed seeds; and to have a germination of 66 percent with 3 percent hard seeds remaining.
5. A shipment of 9 bags of reed canary grass seed made to Lansing, Michigan, was labeled, "Pure Seed 98.00% - Inert matter 1.45% - Weeds .40%; whereas, it was found to consist of 91.21 percent pure seed, 3.13 percent inert matter, and 5.66 percent weed seeds.

On January 28, 1947, the Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$75 on each of the five counts.

138. False labeling of rye seed. U. S. v. August Petrus and George E. Tyner of the Tyner-Petrus Company, West Monroe, Louisiana. Plea of guilty. Fine \$200. (F. S. 461)

The Tyner-Petrus Company, West Monroe, Louisiana, in September 1945 transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from West Monroe, Louisiana, to a dealer in McGehee, Arkansas, 10 bags of rye seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana alleging that the Tyner-Petrus Company, West Monroe, Louisiana, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violation consisted of representing the seed to have a germination of 91 percent; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 11 percent.

On March 5, 1947, August Petrus and George E. Tyner operating as the Tyner-Petrus Company, West Monroe, Louisiana, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

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139. False labeling of velvet bean seed. U. S. v. Benjamin F. Murphy and John M. Palmer of Murphy and Palmer, Sandersville, Georgia. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine \$50. (F. S. 463)

Murphy and Palmer, Sandersville, Georgia, in March 1945 delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Sandersville, Georgia, to a purchaser in Wadley, Alabama, 40 bags of velvet bean seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia alleging that Murphy and Palmer, Sandersville, Georgia, did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The violation consisted of shipping 40 bags of velvet bean seed from Sandersville, Georgia, to Wadley, Alabama, with labels attached to the bags representing the seed to have a germination of 80 percent and no hard seeds; whereas, the seed was found to have a germination of 49 percent and 3 percent hard seeds.

On April 28, 1947, Benjamin F. Murphy and John M. Palmer entered pleas of nolo contendere, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

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140. False labeling of oat seed. Excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. 15 bags of oat seed. Seed seized and released to claimant to be ground for feed. (F. S. 464).

The E. K. Hardison Seed Company, Nashville, Tennessee, on or about August 28, 1946, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Nashville, Tennessee, to Moulton, Alabama, 15 bags of oat seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama praying seizure of this seed and alleging same to be falsely labeled with respect to the purity percentages and the names and rates of occurrence of noxious-weed seeds. Noxious-weed seeds were present in such amount as to prohibit such seed from shipment into the State of Alabama.

Labels attached to the bags bore, in part, the statements, "PURE SEED 98.80%-CROP SEED .20% - WEED SEED .40% - NOXIOUS WEEDS PER LB. - CHEAT 100"; whereas, the seed was found to consist, in part, of 95.34 percent pure seed, 1.18 percent crop seed, 3.30 percent weed seed, and to contain the noxious-weed seeds, cheat, corncockle, and dock at the rate of 1,863, 22, and 4 per pound, respectively. Agricultural seed containing in excess of 500 such noxious-weed seeds per pound is prohibited from shipment into the State of Alabama. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On November 6, 1946, the seed was released to the claimant under bond to be ground for feed under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On April 2, 1947, the terms of the decree of condemnation had been complied with and the bond was cancelled by the Court.

141. False labeling of lespedeza seed. U. S. v. Dan McCoy Seed Company, Inc., Sikeston, Missouri. Plea of guilty. Fine \$200. (F. S. 467).

Dan McCoy Seed Company, Inc., Sikeston, Missouri, in February 1946, transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Sikeston, Missouri, to a dealer in Carlisle, Arkansas, eight bags of lespedeza seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri alleging that the Dan McCoy Seed Company, Inc., Sikeston, Missouri, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The violation consisted of transporting or delivering for transportation from Sikeston, Missouri, to Carlisle, Arkansas, eight bags of lespedeza seed which bore labels representing the seed to have a germination of 50 percent and 40 percent hard seeds, or 90 percent total germination and hard seeds; whereas, the seed was found to have no germination and no hard seeds on one test, and only 2 percent germination and 4 percent hard seeds on another test.

On April 14, 1947, the Dan McCoy Seed Company, Inc., Sikeston, Missouri, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

142. False and incomplete labeling of "sweetclover" seed, alfalfa seed, and millet seed. Alfalfa and millet seed contained excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Plea of guilty. Fine \$300. (F. S. 469)

The Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, in January and February 1946 delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Baltimore, Maryland, to dealers in Virginia one bag of sweetclover and alfalfa seed, two bags of alfalfa seed, and two bags of millet seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland alleging that the Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of one bag of "Sweetclover" seed made to Mt. Holly, Virginia, was represented to be 99.28 percent pure seed and 0.24 percent weed seed; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 86.40 percent sweetclover seed, 12.29 percent alfalfa seed, and 0.87 percent weed seed. In addition, the seed was represented to have a germination of 69 percent with an additional 21 percent hard seeds; whereas, the sweetclover seed was found to have a germination of 33 percent with an additional 59 percent hard seeds. The alfalfa seed was found to have a germination of 66 percent with an additional 3 percent hard seeds, which information was not shown on the labels.
2. A shipment of two bags of alfalfa seed made to Culpeper, Virginia, was not labeled to show the presence of noxious-weed seeds; whereas, the seed was found to contain the noxious-weed seed, Johnson grass, at the rate of 752 per pound. Agricultural seed containing 8 or more Johnson grass seeds per pound is prohibited from shipment into the State of Virginia.
3. A shipment of two bags of millet seed made to Culpeper, Virginia, was not labeled to show the presence of noxious-weed seeds; whereas, the seed was found to contain the noxious-weed seed, Johnson grass, at the rate of 32 per pound. Agricultural seed containing 8 or more Johnson grass seeds per pound is prohibited from shipment into the State of Virginia.

On February 28, 1947, the Belt Seed Company, Baltimore, Maryland, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the three counts.

143. False labeling of bromegrass seed. U. S. v. J. M. Schultz of J. M. Schultz Seed Company, Dieterich, Illinois. Plea of guilty. Fine \$250. (F. S. 470)

J. M. Schultz Seed Company, Dieterich, Illinois, in September 1945 transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Dieterich, Illinois, to a dealer in Evansville, Indiana, five bags of bromegrass seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Illinois alleging that J. M. Schultz Seed Company, Dieterich, Illinois, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The violation consisted of shipping from Dieterich, Illinois, to Evansville, Indiana, five bags of bromegrass seed which bore labels representing the seed to have a germination of 85 percent; whereas, the seed was found to have a germination of 42 percent.

On May 6, 1947, J. M. Schultz of the J. M. Schultz Seed Company, Dieterich, Illinois, entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

144. False labeling of bluegrass seed. U. S. v. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, Plea of nolo contendere. Fine \$50. (F. S. 471)

Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, in September and October, 1945, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from St. Louis, Missouri, to a dealer in Staunton, Virginia, a total of 70 bags of bluegrass seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri alleging that Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of 20 bags of bluegrass seed made to Staunton, Virginia, was represented to have a germination of 75 percent; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 46 percent.
2. A shipment of 50 bags of bluegrass seed consisting of a 20-bag lot and a 30-bag lot was made to Staunton, Virginia. The 20-bag lot was represented to have a germination of 75 percent; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 43 percent. The 30-bag lot was represented to have a germination of 76 percent; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 60 percent.

On March 17, 1947, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of two counts.

145. False labeling of bluegrass seed, alfalfa seed and a seed mixture. U. S. v. Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine \$500. (F. S. 475)

Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, in February, April, and June 1946, transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Benson, Minnesota, and Winona, Minnesota, to purchasers in Wisconsin, 2 bags of bluegrass seed, 25 9-pound packages of a seed mixture, and 6 bags of alfalfa seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, alleging that the Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, did unlawfully transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of two bags of bluegrass seed made to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was represented to consist, in part, of 90 percent pure seed and 6.50 percent inert matter; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 77.87 percent pure seed and 21.63 percent inert matter.
2. A shipment of 25 9-pound packages of a grass seed mixture made to Ellsworth, Wisconsin, was improperly labeled to show 30.50 percent other crop seed consisting of brome grass and crested wheatgrass and was represented, in part, to have 2.50 percent inert matter; whereas, it was found to consist, in part, of 10.34 percent brome grass seed, 12.86 percent crested wheatgrass seed, and 7.18 percent inert matter.
3. A shipment of six bags of alfalfa seed made to Downsville, Wisconsin, was represented to have a germination of 70 percent and an additional 20 percent hard seeds, or a total percentage of germination and hard seeds of 90; whereas, the seed was found to have a germination of 37 percent with an additional 22 percent hard seeds, or a total germination and hard seed percentage of 59.

On June 17, 1947, the Northern Field Seed Company, Winona, Minnesota, entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

146. Failure to label buckhorn plantain and alsike clover seed. Excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. 48 bags of buckhorn plantain and alsike clover seed. Seed seized and released to a public institution for feeding purposes. (F. S. 477).

The Pacific Supply Cooperative, Redmond, Oregon, on or about February 13, 1947, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Redmond, Oregon, to Ferndale, California, 48 bags of buckhorn plantain and alsike clover seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California praying seizure of this seed and alleging same to be not labeled as required under the Federal Seed Act and to contain noxious-weed seeds in such quantity as to be prohibited from shipment into the State of California.

The seed was found to contain 24 whitetop seeds and 7 quackgrass seeds in 50 grams of seed examined. These seeds are considered primary noxious-weed seeds by the law of the State of California. The sale of agricultural seed containing any whitetop or quackgrass seeds is prohibited under the California State seed law and therefore its shipment into that State is prohibited under the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On May 29, 1947, no claimant having appeared, the seed was released to a public institution with the provision that it was to be cooked and used for feed.

147. False labeling of sweetclover seed. U. S. v. 43 bags of sweet-clover seed. Seed seized and ordered destroyed. (F. S. 478).

George P. Sexauer and Son, Brookings, South Dakota, on or about January 2, 1947 transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Brookings, South Dakota, to Sioux City, Iowa, 43 bags of sweetclover seed.

A libel was filed in the district Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa praying seizure of this seed and alleging same to be falsely labeled with respect to the percentage of germination and the rate of occurrence of noxious-weed seeds.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to have a germination of 76 percent with an additional 7 percent hard seeds; whereas, it was found to have a germination of 25 percent with an additional 1 percent hard seeds remaining. The labels attached to the bags bore, in part, the statement "PRIM. NOX NONE" but failed to indicate the presence of secondary noxious-weed seeds; whereas, the seed was found to contain the secondary noxious-weed seeds, mustar and dock at the rate of 211 and 34 per ounce. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On April 26, 1947 no claimant having appeared, the seed was ordered destroyed.

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